97-84040-28

Depew, Chauncey Mitchell

Speech by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew...

[New York]

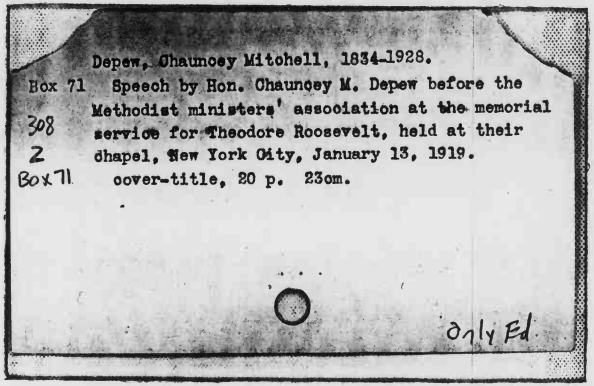
[1919]

97-84040-28
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD


Depew, Chauncey Mitchell, 1834-1928.
Box 71 Speech by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew before the
Methodist ministers' association at the memorial
308 service for Theodore Roosevelt, held at their
2 chapel, New York City, January 13, 1919.
Box 71 cover-title, 20 p. 23cm.
Only Ed.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35 mm REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 3-6-97 INITIALS: MS

TRACKING # : MSH 21671

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

Gift of the President

308
Z
Bw 71
Box

Compliments of
Chauncey M. Depew

SPEECH BY

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew

BEFORE THE

METHODIST MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION

AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

HELD AT THEIR CHAPEL, NEW YORK CITY,

JANUARY 13, 1919

20 March, 1920 - C.R.W.

Speech by HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW before the Methodist Ministers' Association at the Memorial Service for Theodore Roosevelt, held at Their Chapel, New York City, January 13, 1919.

MY FRIENDS: It is a very great pleasure for me to meet you here this morning. I am glad to comply with your request to join in your service for Theodore Roosevelt. He was my friend from his boyhood until his death. No one could know him without having for him the profoundest affection and the greatest admiration. He was one of the most extraordinary men of our period, or of any period; he made history and was a most important factor in the history of his time. His whole public career is lined with monuments in beneficent legislation and individual achievement testifying to services for his country and the world of the greatest value. He was born two years before the breaking out of the Civil War and was President of the United States when it was the necessity of the Executive to have a united country in support of policies for the benefit of the whole United States. For this destiny he was fortunate in his ancestors: his father of Dutch and Scotch ancestry, was a leading citizen of New York and one of the most useful and prominent citizens of the North; his mother was from Georgia and represented the best blood and traditions of the South. He could appeal, as no Presi-

dent had been able to since the Civil War, to all sections of the country, North, South, East and West. Harvard gave him an eastern culture and ranch life on the western plains brought him in contact and close association with those pioneers who have discovered, developed and peopled our territories, from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

ROOSEVELT'S GRASP OF AFFAIRS

Mr. Roosevelt had the adaptability, the energy, the grasp of affairs, the talent for instantly comprehending difficult problems which would have made him a great captain of industry and one of our multi-millionaires. He inherited a small trust estate, the income of which was not sufficient for more than a quarter of his expenses of living and yet it had the singular effect upon him of destroying all ambition to accumulate a fortune. He always felt sure that by his own exertions he could so supplement this limited income as to meet all requirements, and at the same time the income was an anchor which in great stress or necessity would prevent his drifting to want.

WORK FOR WORK'S SAKE

This confidence of Mr. Roosevelt was due, even at that early day, to his love of work for work's sake. He had a consuming desire to be all the time doing something and producing something. When he was Governor, with all the exactions of the place, he, nevertheless, found time to write books. He was under contract with his publishers on both the African hunting trip and the Brazilian journey of exploration. After a day of rough travel and perilous adventure, when all his

companions were used up and asleep, he sat by a box on which was a candle and by its flickering light wrote the day's chapter for his book. He was daily contributing to the press and to weekly and monthly magazines, constantly giving interviews and making speeches, and yet in some mysterious way found time for conferences with political leaders, with men of letters, with distinguished visitors, with his publishers, the managers and the editors of his magazines and newspapers.

He was a frequent attendant at social functions, and the most desired and welcomed of guests at public and private dinners. He was temperate in all things, but a glutton for work.

PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

His activities were during the greatest period of industrial development which this country has ever known, a period in which masterful men developed in an unprecedented way our natural resources, our manufacturing and our transportation with results that were enormously beneficial to communities and multitudes of people, but yielded fabulous returns to the architects.

Colonel Roosevelt admired these men and their achievements but always looked upon them and what they did from the standpoint of public safety and public service. His clear vision was never obscured. He had no fear of big business and to his mind the bigger the better, if the best results for all could be had that way; at the same time, if in his judgment the process was becoming dangerous to the public welfare because of its tendency to monopoly he became at once its enemy.

THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT CAREER

I remember as if it were yesterday the commencement of his career. From the beginning his ambitions were for public life and public service. A Republican district leader, forty years ago, came to my office and said: "We have this difficulty in our district. A small part of it is composed of what the boys call 'silk stockings' living along Fifth Avenue and the adjoining streets, while the major part of it runs over into sections which are under the control of Tammany Hall. To keep our organization alive and secure for the boys some recognition in office holding, I have to deal with a very difficult problem. These dealings have offended the 'silk stockings' but we need their votes and especially their contributions. I can think of but one way out and that is to nominate for the legislature a representative of these men of wealth and high social position. What do you think of young Theodore Roosevelt?" Of course I became enthusiastic at once. "Well," said this astute leader, "we will have a dinner at Delmonico's and bring him out. None of our organization will attend, none but that class will be invited, but I will be in the pantry. I want you to preside." The dinner was a great success, there were about three hundred present. It settled the question as to whether the district organization was patriotically doing its duty, because everyone present said, and they all knew each other, "What lies and slander have been perpetrated and circulated against our district!"

Young Roosevelt was at that time about twenty-two years old but he looked much younger. He did not have the clear and confident way of talking which made him in after years

such an impressive speaker. He cultivated oratory until he became past-master of public speech for influencing public opinion. He read for about an hour from his manuscript to an audience of as hard-headed, practical and successful men as could be gathered in New York. They were tolerant of his emphatic views on the evils of city, State and national government and how he would correct them.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER

It is one of the extraordinary things in politics that this young man of twenty-two, afterwards as Police Commissioner of New York, as Governor of the State of New York and as President of the United States, had the opportunity to carry out these policies and to translate them into laws. He was for three years a member of the Legislature and, notwithstanding his youth, came very near being made Speaker. He impressed himself upon the whole State so that he was made Chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention which met in Chicago in 1884. There, as ever afterwards, he was for high ideals. The Party organization learned that here was a rising force whom they could not break but, as far as possible, must come to follow. The organization was overwhelmingly for Blaine but Roosevelt organized a party and led it with his usual enthusiasm and vigor for George F. Edmunds, the famous Senator from Vermont. This action put the organization against him and kept him out of public life for the next two years. President Harrison put him at the head of the Civil Service Commission. The spoils system was very popular especially among members of Congress. It was

Roosevelt's peculiarity and distinction that, whatever duty was imposed upon him, it was done to the best of his ability without regard to popularity. He became the best hated man in Washington by increasing the offices subject to the Civil Service examination from ten thousand to over forty thousand. New York had elected a Reform Mayor. He found that the Police Department blocked and neutralized all his efforts. He must have a man who would do right and in doing right dared to be unpopular. The most conspicuous example in the country was Theodore Roosevelt and Mayor Strong made him Police Commissioner.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

The new Commissioner startled, aroused and enraged a wide open city where the law against vice had always been laxly enforced, if at all, by announcing as his policy the rigid enforcement of the laws. Saloon keepers and gamblers, votaries of pleasure and all that multitude who in a great city, if unrestrained, violate the law, were instantly up in arms. They formed a great parade for personal liberty but to their amazement found occupying the front seat on the reviewing stand the new Police Commissioner. A German brewer shouting, "Where is Roosevelt now?" was amazed by hearing the Police Commissioner say, "Here I am, my friend, what can I do for you?" The surprise reversed the German mentality, the brewer called three cheers for Roosevelt and that part of the procession collapsed. Wherever in the district infested by gangs and gunmen the patrolman's life was always in danger, there, at all hours, would be found strolling along and in constant peril of assassination, Mr. Roosevelt. Discipline and efficiency soon made the New York police the finest body in the world.

But this great cosmopolitan city soon got tired of the virtue which comes from the enforcement of the law, so Mr. Roosevelt accepted the offer from President McKinley of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This appointment is an illustration of the ways of Providence in providing the man for an emergency.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

There was a crisis in our international relations because of intolerable conditions in Cuba. With his usual foresight and instinctive grasp of situations the Assistant Secretary of the Navy saw that war was inevitable and began to prepare the navy for its part. After much opposition he succeeded in having Dewey appointed to the command of the Asiatic squadron. It was an era of rigid economy and saving of powder. Roosevelt's resistless importunities secured an appropriation of nearly a million and a half for powder. When asked by Congress what he had done with it, he said, "burned it up in target practice." So when the Spanish War came, while there was unpreparedness everywhere else, Dewey's gunners sank the enemy's fleet in Manila Bay and the marksmen of Sampson and Schley destroyed, while they were trying to escape from Santiago Harbor, the hostile warships. So great was the terror in the department of this young Assistant Secretary that the Secretary of the Navy, a most estimable gentleman and excellent officer, having arrived at the station in Washington to take the train for his vacation, changed his mind and re-

turned to his desk, saying, "I must watch my Assistant Secretary."

THE "ROUGH RIDER"

Mr. Roosevelt was one of the few more responsible than others for bringing on the Spanish War. It is well known that the President did his best to prevent it. It was the characteristic of Roosevelt that he never asked from others that they volunteer for a dangerous enterprise unless he was willing to share in it himself. So he raised the "Rough-riders" regiment and, by gallantry in action, became the foremost figure in the Spanish American War.

THE GOVERNOR

The political situation in New York State was very critical for the party in power. The people had voted nine millions of dollars to improve our canals, Governor Black ordered an investigation which resulted in finding that one million of it had either been lost or stolen. The canals have always been politically perilous to the party in power in the State of New York. They belong to the people and the people are exceedingly sensitive as to the integrity of their management. Mr. Thomas C. Platt was our State leader and asked me to a consultation as to a candidate for Governor. He said, "Ben Odell," afterwards our distinguished Governor Odell, "has advised me to select Roosevelt who is in camp on Long Island, having just returned from Cuba, but as Police Commissioner, Civil Service Commissioner and Assistant Secretary of the Navy he has always been uncontrollable either by the party organization or his superior and I am afraid that he might be

most dangerous to our organization." I said to him, "In my judgment, Roosevelt is the only man we can elect." Having been all my life on the platform, I judge of every question, political or business, which affects the public, by how it will be received by the people in an audience. Of course I shall make speeches as always and will expect the heckler to ask questions. He is bound to say, "Your eulogy of the grand old party is all right but how about that million of dollars stolen from the canal fund? Then the speaker has to explain that it was only a million and that will be fatal, but if you nominate Roosevelt I can say to my friend, the heckler, I am very glad you asked that question. We have nominated for Governor the greatest thief catcher there is in the world; as Police Commissioner he cleaned up New York and in the Cuban War he has cleaned up that Island. He is the one man who will find out what became of that money and if it was stolen to punish the thieves and secure restitution. The band will play the Star Spangled Banner."

The old gentleman said, "That settles it, he will be nominated."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Nothing has impressed me so much as the accidents of public life. In business and professional careers, brains, industry and efficiency always tell, but not so in politics. The National Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1904 was a unit for the re-nomination of Mr. McKinley, but all at sea about the Vice-President. Roosevelt's independent and masterful administration of New York as Governor had made him so powerful that not to re-nominate him was to court defeat

and to re-nominate him was equally dangerous on account of the hostility of the local organization all over the State. So there was a general assent to his being put on the ticket with McKinley for Vice-President. Mr. Roosevelt strenuously opposed it. He said, "The Vice-Presidency is a tomb and I will not be buried." By general consent a candidate was left to the New York Delegation. Governor Odell was the leader of the delegation for convention purposes and I was elected its Chairman for routine duties. It was an historical hour when the New York Delegation met. With fervent and eloquent speeches, Governor Roosevelt was placed in nomination. In a most emphatic speech he declined. The question was put to a vote and he was nominated unanimously. In great agitation he again declined. There was a small minority determined to put in the place a very popular member of the delegation but not of Vice-Presidential standing. So after further debate we nominated Roosevelt again, he again declined, and then I declared the meeting adjourned to prevent further action. The next morning he accepted. This was the crisis of his career.

THE PRESIDENT

In a few months after his inauguration, McKinley was assassinated, Roosevelt became President and gave to the country seven years of the most eventful and fruitful Presidential terms in our history. An incident of the convention may be of interest. There being no contests because the nominations were unanimously agreed upon, the orators of the convention had no opportunity of presenting the claims of various candidates, so they exhausted themselves and exhausted the audience by making practically the same speeches over and over again for Mr. McKinley and Governor Roosevelt. The crowd had ceased to listen and had begun to scrape the speakers down, when a western delegation came to me and said, "You never get out our way, and we would like to hear you speak." Roosevelt as a fellow delegate sat immediately in front of me. He turned around and said in his quick way, "Yes, yes, he will speak. He must give us something new; if these bores keep this up any longer it will beat the ticket." And he seized me and practically threw me upon the platform. It was one of those occasions where a story is the only salvation for a speaker. Near me sat a portentously solemn United States Senator whose platitudinous speech had already been delivered three times. As I started the story he turned to the Chairman and in a horrified and tragic voice said "Great Heavens! The solemnity and dignity of this historic occasion is to be ruined by a story."

QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP

Great and successful leadership requires many qualities. I have known, beginning with Lincoln, with considerable intimacy every President of the United States. None of them had all these qualities except Mr. Roosevelt. He was a born leader of men. His industry was phenomenal but in addition was that intelligent work which knew where to find what he wanted and his marvellous intelligence which grasped, absorbed and utilized this material with the precision of a machine.

He loved companionship and found time to enjoy his friends. What that friend left, he had contributed all he possessed to the materials useful to this great Executive. He

might be a college professor, a United States Senator, a Foreign Ambassador, a State Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a labor leader, a cowboy from the ranches, a hunter from the mountains, a traveler from overseas, all were equally welcome and all equal contributors.

In looking over the acts recommended and the laws passed during Roosevelt's administration, we find a mass of constructive work, of progress and reform, which gathers, condenses and puts in practice the accumulated necessities which had arisen since the close of the Civil War.

OUR PROSPERITY OUR GREATEST PERIL

We rejoiced in our marvelous prosperity at the same time it was our greatest peril. A few masterful men were combining the industries of the country and had almost perfected the consolidation of its transportation. Roosevelt alone, of his co-temporaries, with his unequaled insight into public opinion saw a gathering storm. He sensed an unrest which was culminating into dangerous hatred of success. He set about vigorously to correct these evils and succeeded. His railway legislation did away with many of the abuses which had necessarily grown up with the rapid progress of railway building and consolidation. He put a curb on great Trusts and blocked the way of general monopoly. He incurred the bitter and venomous hostility of powerful interests in the financial world, in speculative circles and in the stock exchanges, but when he sent, as he was in the habit of doing, for captains of industry, he converted at least one of the ablest of them by putting in a sentence a pregnant truth, "Sir, you have to deal with me, now, or the mob later."

THE PANAMA CANAL

For four hundred years, ever since Balboa, the Spanish explorer, crossing from the Atlantic saw nearby the Pacific, the world has tried to unite the two oceans across the Isthmus of Panama. Where the centuries had failed, Roosevelt succeeded. Except for his drastic action the Canal would not have been built. It may not be a moral or an ethical or a legal answer to the question but the reasons for President Roosevelt's action are summed up in the remark of John Hay, his Secretary of State, to a delegation of objectors. It was, "We have the Canal."

Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of the acquisition of the Panama Canal, made in a recent address on Mr. Choate, was characteristic. It was in no sense an apology, he never had occasion for that. He said, "In the effort to secure the land and a concession of the rights required for the construction of the Canal, there was a succession of negotiations resulting in agreement and then breaking of the agreement by Colombia, with a demand for constantly increasing compensation. I made up my mind that the talking about the Canal might go on for fifty years without results, so I decided to secure for our country the Canal and let the people talk about me as they pleased for the next fifty years."

THE THIRD TERM

The people so thoroughly appreciated the wise radicalism and the constructive work of his administration that they wished for him to violate the traditions against a third term. He had great difficulty in escaping the call and in nominating his selection for the office, Judge Taft. He threw himself

into Taft's campaign with an energy and resistless force never surpassed in any Presidential canvass. His rare unselfishness was exhibited by his absenting himself immediately and for two years afterwards in the wilds of Africa in order that his overpowering personality might not embarrass the administration of his successor.

He believed, and he had good reasons for believing, that a majority of the delegates elected to the convention from Republican constituencies in 1912 were for him and that they were thrown out and the majority reversed upon technical grounds.

Whatever may be thought of his action in bolting the ticket, there never was such a demonstration of power by an individual. He was a private citizen without patronage, or the usual resources for propaganda. We are as a rule devoted to our parties and to their organizations and yet he polled four million of votes carrying a large majority of the party. The division thus created led to the election of Mr. Wilson and a Democratic Congress. But the second demonstration of marvelous individual power was when four years afterwards he disbanded this Progressive Party, and its four millions of votes, and united the Republican organization in support of the regular candidate, Gov. Hughes.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HIS POWER

Two illustrations of his power have no parallel in the life of any Executive. War has now given absolute power to the United States Government to settle strikes through various Boards and arbitrary machinery. Roosevelt had none of these. The coal strike threatened a coal famine which would

have paralyzed our industries and caused general distress. President Roosevelt summoned the employers, the mine owners, the operators and the leaders of the Miners Union, and purely by his magnetism, force, personality and grasp of the situation brought about a settlement which opened the mines and continued for many years.

A VIGOROUS FIGHTER

He was the most vigorous of fighters, and if a fight was necessary believed in hitting hard and hitting to kill. But he saw the horrors of war and was ever ready to do his part to avert it. He grasped the danger there was to the peace of the world in the conflict between Russia and Japan. He summoned the representatives of the combatants to a conference. Without any authority whatever by legislation, but solely in the interest of humanity, he offered himself as an arbitrator and purely by his individual magnetism and influence upon others brought the commissioners of Russia and Japan to assent to an agreement, the details of which were largely suggested by himself. These two instances were almost miraculous.

ROOSEVELT IN EUROPE

Mr. Roosevelt, on his way home from his hunting and exploration expedition in Africa, was received with signal honors, as if still President, by Great Britain, France and the Kaiser. He was hailed with the same enthusiasm and demonstrations which have greeted President Wilson, both in London and Paris.

This most original of men could not help in a public

speech pointing out any weakness in a nation, which he thought needed correction, and explaining how the difficulty could be remedied. He had passed through Egypt, which at that time was seething with revolt or efforts at revolt against British rule. In his speech at Guildhall the ex-President said to his amazed audience, "You are in Egypt and I think rightfully there. You have difficulties, and greater ones are threatening. You should either govern Egypt or get out." If any other foreign statesman had made this amazing declaration to that audience, composed of the Cabinet and most eminent men of Great Britain, it would have been instantly resented. The British are good sportsmen; they recognized that the chief of sportsmen had frankly told the truth and they cheered.

Mr. Roosevelt was received at the Sorbonne in Paris by an audience, which comprised the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and his associates, members of the French Academy, and distinguished representatives of every department of French life. Again there was a successful trial of his extraordinary and characteristic audacity in telling the truth. He said substantially this, "You have every element of leadership among nations except in population which seems to be decreasing. The remedy is in your own hands. Stop race suicide." Again the assembly was shocked for the moment, and then cheered. Roosevelt had put his finger upon the one great danger of France: the general restriction of children to one child in a family.

Mr. Roosevelt met the Kaiser, and with his intuitive knowledge of men understood his characteristics. If these had been equally grasped by statesmen of other free and liberal governments, this frightful war might have been

averted. The Kaiser sent a German fleet to seize a port in Venezuela to enforce certain claims of German subjects against that country and its citizens. Roosevelt notified the Kaiser that the question in dispute must be arbitrated. The Kaiser refused. President Roosevelt then notified the German Ambassador that Admiral Dewey and his fleet would sail for Venezuela within a week. The Kaiser again refused to arbitrate. The President then sent this message: Admiral Dewey will sail day after tomorrow. The answer of the Kaiser was such an emphatic acceptance of the demand of the President of the United States that Roosevelt announced to the public in his grim and characteristic way—"The German Emperor, with his well-known desire for peace and justice, will withdraw his fleet and arbitrate all questions with Venezuela."

THE AMERICAN BATTLE FLEET

It was the President's psychology of public men and public sentiment of foreign nations which led him to solve and settle threatened difficulties with Japan. Through the East specially, and to a large degree in Europe, there was almost absolute ignorance of the strength and power of the United States. The American battle fleet was ordered to sail around the world. This formidable array of war vessels of the most modern design and equipment and ready for immediate action produced a profound impression in all countries. It was peace by demonstration of preparedness and power. It was the fundamental article in Roosevelt's creed that preparedness and power in a free and liberty loving nation instead of provoking war promoted peace.

ROOSEVELT'S WILL POWER

We hear much of self-made men. But here was one born to wealth and ease. He had a weak constitution of the kind which in ordinary cases leads to careful idleness, but by the most strenuous efforts of physical exercise, of roughing it on the ranch and in the hunting field, in bouts with boxers, fencers and wrestlers he became one of the strongest of men. He had an impediment in his speech which he turned into fluency and from the beginning until the end his oratory grew in effectiveness and in power with the people.

PREPAREDNESS AND THE WAR

He first among our public men saw what must be our position in this world war. He found the great mass of his countrymen satisfied with their isolation and pacifists in sentiment, but in season and out of season he preached preparedness and the peril to us at home and to our institutions of the triumph of autocracy upon the field of battle in Europe. It was the wonderful effect of his stirring appeals which made it possible for the President to secure universal assent for the declaration of war. Roosevelt was never more himself in that faculty which was one of his strongest points of practicing what he preached and placing himself in the forefront of danger than in what he did when our country entered the war. He proposed to raise a division and go with it at once to France. That was denied, but he sent his four sons. When one of them was wounded and the other killed the pathetic answer of this bereaved patriot was, "Better so, than that they should not have gone."

MOST OUTSPOKEN OF PUBLIC MEN

I was in the Senate during the whole of his Presidency and saw him nearly every day. It was a delight to visit the Executive office or to meet him in the closer associations of the White House. He was the most outspoken of public men. As I was entering his room one morning a Senator was coming out. This Senator had made some request of the President which had angered him. He shouted to me so the Senator could hear him and everybody else: "Do you know that man?" I answered "Yes, he is a colleague of mine in the Senate." "But," the President shouted, "he is a crook." Subsequent events proved the President correct, the man came within the clutches of the criminal law.

AN OMNIVOROUS READER

I never knew such an omnivorous reader. He mastered all literature, past and present. Several times I called his attention to a book which had been sent me and was just on sale. He had always read it.

"EXPECT NOTHING FROM ME"

Public men fear newspapers. I never knew one who would go out of his way to fight a great Journal, or fight it at all. But I made a request of him once, on behalf of one of the greatest of newspapers, for a diplomatic appointment for one of its staff. The paper had never before made such a request, but he said, so the whole room, including all the reporters, could hear him, "That paper can expect nothing from me."

JEFFERSON, JACKSON AND ROOSEVELT

Two of our ex-Presidents are still a force with their party and the people. They are Jefferson and Jackson. Jefferson's influence was because of his versatility, political foresight and a literary talent. Jackson's by his iron will and command of men. Mr. Roosevelt united in himself all the power, talent and force of these two remarkable leaders.

ROOSEVELT INTENSELY HUMAN AND WHOLLY AMERICAN

He was intensely human. He had no airs nor fads nor frills. His cordiality was infectious, his friendship never failed. No man of his generation has so long held public esteem and confidence with continuing admiration and expectation. His work in the world was great and greatly done. It is a commonplace when a great man dies to say: "It is not for his co-temporaries to pass judgment upon him, that must be left to posterity and to the historian after the passions of his time have been allayed." There are only two exceptions to this maxim, one is Washington, the other is Roosevelt. The testimony at the time about Washington is the same as the judgment of posterity. With this magnificent fighter, this reckless crusader, this hard-hitter, the world is stilled and awed when the news of his death is flashed over wires and cables, but the instant voice of friend and enemy is the same. All recognize the purity of his motives, the unselfishness of his work and his unadulterated Americanism. His last expression sent to a public meeting in New York, the evening before he died, is the thought upon whose realization rests the security of our institutions and the future of our country. It is that there is no place in our land for divided allegiance. Every citizen must be wholly American.

21671

END OF
TITLE